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For the GAZETTE of the UNITED STATES.

THE REPUBLICAN.—No. II.

SOME remarks were made in a preceding paper to ſhew that the bank and funding ſyſtems have no greater tendency than any other property to raiſe up great men to the prejudice of the equal rights of the citizens. It is admitted that by facilitating trade and induſtry in almoſt all their operations, thoſe laws will haſten the period when we ſhall become a wealthy nation. Induſtry, if it had been left under the diſadvantages which it ſuffered before the adoption of the preſent happy conſtitution, would make progreſs towards the ſame point, and at laſt it is very probable, ſuppoſing the country not to fall into confuſion for want of an efficient government, it would reach it. No perſon however will cenſure thoſe acts for their known and experienced tendency to increaſe the wealth of the country. The acculation, if it has any good ſenſe in it, muſt be underſtood to mean that the wealth gained will be poſſeſſed too unequally. The former publication was intended to prove that the laws could not have been intended to produce that effect—and that even if it ſhould ſo happen, the increaſe of other property, the increaſe of knowledge, and the equal mode of diſtributing eſtates, would afford a ſpeedy and effectual remedy.

On an impartial view of the United States, no man will deny that the landed intereſt maintains its ancient preponderance; nor will he pretend that the value to which the public ſtocks have riſen, will diminiſh it. The debt is not increaſing, but is diminiſhing daily, and the time of its extinguiſhment need not be far removed. The amount of the bank ſtock is alſo fixed, and is to the landed property as a drop in the ocean. The landed intereſt, on the contrary, has thouſands of hands yearly imported to increaſe its importance. Some hundred thouſand acres are added every year to the cultivation of our country. Look at the late enumeration, and ſee how few live in cities compared with thoſe in the country; and while the cities increaſe ten, the country gains a thouſand. On this general view of the ſubject, a man may be convinced that there is no overruling monied influence raiſed up to govern the landed, as thoſe writers have inſinuated, whoſe purpoſe it is to ſet one part of the people againſt another.

It is obvious theſe are merely hints to lead the mind to the facts and arguments by which one might expect to refute the artful and miſchievous publications which have been made againſt the bank and funding acts.

Another complaint is, that the ſame men, who are ſaid to plot againſt equal liberty, and who rely on theſe ſyſtems as a principal part of their ſtrength, contrived to benefit the middle and eaſtern ſtates to the prejudice of the ſouthern. This charge is not conſiſtent with itſelf. Surely the plotters would be fools indeed to make the powerful ſouthern ſtates, in the very outſet of their ſcheme, their oppoſers. If the public paper is poſſeſſed in a leſs degree at the ſouthward than in other parts, every real friend of the Union will regret that it is not more diffuſed among the inhabitants of the whole country. It is a misfortune to the government, that in purſuing the general laws of juſtice, they ſhall ſeem to have local intereſts in view, as it furniſhes calumny a pretext for its invectives. But without exerciſing a worſe tyranny, and practiſing more local partiality than even the accuſers complain of, the government could not have prevented the ſouthern tranſfers of their ſtock. It was out of the power of Congreſs to hinder men from uſing their own according to their pleaſure.

If the laws in queſtion ſtand vindicated againſt the charge of producing a dangerous inequality of property and influence, is there any thing in them to impair the republican equality of rights.

It is the boaſt and the protection of a free people, that the laws are *general* rules of action preſcribed by the ſupreme authority of the nation. It is the reproach and the curſe of ſlaves, that what are called laws are arbitrary edicts or decrees made to ſuit the ſpecial caſe. They are not general rules which will not bend to favor particular men—but each edict is an exception from thoſe rules, and the act of applying the remedy ſeems to deſtroy its nature. For general and equal laws place rich and poor on the ſame ground, and in the very moment of their paſſage they paſs from the legiſlators to the judges, and effectually ſtrip the former of the means of diſtinguiſhing friends from foes. They ſecure a rigid impartiality to government, as they take away the capacity of being uſeful to their favorites, and vindictive towards their adverſaries.

Theſe are principles which every juryman has been charged to reſpect, and has taken an oath to maintain. What is the funding ſyſtem but a ſimple conformity of the public conduct with its ſolemn engagements? It has not preſumed to make an arbitrary decree founded on the merit of thoſe who once held, and the demerit of the preſent holders of the certificates. It has conſidered the notes as giving rights founded on all the laws and reſolutions of the old Congreſs, and *right* has appeared to the new Congreſs as ſacred and intangible. Right has ſeemed to them above their own power, and indeed above any power. Accordingly, without regarding perſons, they adhered to principles—they provided for the debt, and credit has riſen in conſequence.

But thoſe who pretend to be better friends of liberty than others, would have had Congreſs give or withhold the payment of its debts, according to the reſult of an enquiry into the circumſtances of the perſons claiming the money. An arbitrary diſcretion, which no fixed principles could either interpret or reſtrain, ſeemed to them preferable to the mode which was adopted. They would have had the original holders receive a part, and the preſent holders another part of the debt—but whether much or little, and to what deſcription of perſons payment ſhould be made, was to depend on the will and pleaſure of the government.

Will it be believed that men who advocated this arbitrary and impracticable ſcheme, are the loudeſt in their cenſures of the funding act—as being arbitrary, unjuſt, founded on partiality and favoritiſm, and dangerous to equal republican rights. Let them compare it with their own project, and if ſhame can ſtill raiſe a bluſh on the faces of veteran party-men, they will be ſilent and confounded.

If the title to an horſe or a barrel of corn be in diſpute, it is a noble privilege that the whole power of our government cannot deſtroy a man's right. The law muſt have its courſe, and it contents thoſe who made it. But when fifty or ſixty millions of property are depending before Congreſs, theſe republicans, as they dare to call themſelves, would make a ſport of the acknowledged right of the poſſeſſors. The plighted faith of the nation is nothing. They would not leave the queſtions (tho' none really exiſt) between original and preſent holders to the courts of law, but they would have Congreſs outdo the divan of Conſtantinople, and wipe out the contract with a ſponge.

There is no occaſion to make theſe obſervations to the people of America. They have long been well ſettled in the perſuaſion of their truth. But when the enemies of government attempt to inflame men's minds in the manner they have done, to retort the charge upon their own propoſitions, is making them their own accuſers—it is confounding them with the words of their own mouths.

FOR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

A Statement of ſome Objections to the Adminiſtration of the Federal Government.

MR. FENNO,

I HAVE obſerved a long time that your paper abounds in very uncharitable and ſevere ſtrictures on thoſe of our citizens who happen to be diſſatisfied with either our federal conſtitution or the adminiſtration under it.

As to the *conſtitution*, I remember that whilſt it was under deliberation, ſundry amendments were propoſed; but ſince its *adoption by all the ſtates*, I have heard little complaint, except what is found in various pieces in your paper, and there aſcribed to an uneaſy, touchy, quarrelſome party, ſaid to be ſcattered over the union, but which I believe exiſts no where but in thoſe pieces.

As to the adminiſtration of the federal government, I have not heard of more than *two ſpecies* of material objections to it—one of which reſpects the *Weſtern Territory*.

If the population of the frontiers had been crowded out in *cloſe columns*, and every exterior townſhip or tract of land had been firſt *filled with inhabitants*, before the next adjacent lands had been ſold or permitted to be ſettled, in that caſe the frontier ſettlements would have been ſupported by an *inherent ſtrength*, the *inroads* of the enemy would have been *difficult and dangerous*, and of courſe our *defence* would have been eaſy, cheap and effectual; whereas permitting *thin weak ſettlements* to be ſcattered along a *vaſt frontier*, rendered them *incapable of defence*, whilſt at the ſame time it made the inroads of the enemy eaſy, and in a manner free of danger.

Perhaps too in our firſt treaties with the Indians, we aſſumed ſovereign and dictatorial airs, which irritated their feelings, and held up rights and demands totally inadmiſſible on their part, and which we could not ſupport on any reaſonable grounds of claim.

This ſource of diſcontent and reſentment ſoon fermented into *action and injury*, and deadly animoſities begun to appear both in the Indians and our frontier people, and which were every day more and more inflamed by innumerable inſults, depredations, murders, and all kinds of provocation, mutually committed and retaliated, till the whole of our frontier was in a ſtate of general hoſtility, and made the attention of the general government indiſpenſably neceſſary.

Whether the war could have been *prevented* by any prudent pacific meaſures, I don't pretend to determine; but admitting the war to be *inevitable*, the *meaſures adopted* for carrying it on, have been thought by ſome people to be not very proper.

The experience of all North-America invariably proves, that fighting Indians *by regular troops* is no likely way to inſure ſucceſs; 'tis like undertaking to kill flies with a cannon ball, the very wind of which will blow them away without hurting or even touching them.

I ſhould ſuppoſe that men long inured to traverſing the woods, who have by habit and uſage acquired ſtrength and hardineſs ſufficient for long marches, and are acquainted with every eaſy method of performing them, and ſupporting themſelves with proviſions and all modes of accommodation, would be the proper men to be employed.

If men of this character could be encouraged by proper pay, honours and rewards, to form themſelves into voluntary ſocieties or companies, and could be furniſhed with every neceſſary accommodation of arms, cloathing and proviſions, from the public ſtores, and be permitted in their own way to ravage the woods, or penetrate into the enemies country, with deſign and zeal to annoy them in every poſſible manner—I conceive that five hundred men of this caſt, and thus accoutred and employed, would take our enemies in their own way, and would vex and diſpirit the Indians, either in their towns, hunting parties, or military expeditions, more than ten times the number formed into a regular army, at twenty times the expence which would be ſufficient in this way.

It may be objected that this mode of carrying on war would be a *diſgraceful imitation of Indian ſavageneſs*; but I anſwer, that however inconſiſtent with the generous feelings of our own people, ſkulking parties, buſh fighting, premiums on ſcalps, &c. &c. may appear, yet I think as the Indians adopt *theſe ſavage modes* to our great annoyance—*honor and juſtice* will permit and the *public ſafety* does require a retaliation on them, and that too in full tale.

I come now to the ſecond ſort or ſpecies of complaint that I have heard againſt the conduct of the federal government under the preſent conſtitution, which reſpects the FUNDING SYSTEM, the complainants of this ſort have been very ſcandalouſly traduced by ſundry writers in your paper; have been held up as inimical to the payment of juſt debts, to the ſupport of public credit, to national juſtice, and honor, as friends to anarchy baſeneſs and confuſion, &c. and have been called upon with inſolent challenge to ſtep forward and ſhew their faces, and avow their objections. I here *accept their challenge*, ſhew my face, and avow my objections, and I conceive that if I was followed by all the citizens of the Union, whoſe ſentiments are ſimilar to mine, I ſhould lead the *greateſt army* that ever was on any occaſion collected in North-America.

To ſave the writers in your paper the trouble of miſunderſtanding me, I will in the moſt explicit manner explain what I do, and what I do not object to, in the funding ſyſtem; I will begin with the negative part of my declaration becauſe that will require the feweſt words.

1ſt. I do not object to the payment of the juſt public debts, and in a manner fully adequate to the contract, merit or matter out of which the debts originally grew.

2d. I do not object to the mode of raiſing the public revenue by an impoſt on imported goods, I only wiſh that the impoſt might be confined to imported luxuries, or ſuch articles as are moſtly uſed by the rich, and that the conſumptions of the poor may be free of burden as far as may well be, conſiſtent with the ends and uſes of the tax.—Indeed I don't know but I claim that mode of revenue as my original thought or invention, which I publiſhed and explained in my ſixth eſſay on free trade and finance in 1783, long before any particular mode of general revenue was diſcuſſed, or even propoſed in Congreſs, which ever came to my knowledge.

3d. I do not object to the inſtitution of banks, but think the bank of the United States an infringement of the public faith plighted to the bank of North America, and an ungrateful retribution for the great merit and exertions of that bank for the ſalvation of our country in the time of its greateſt danger and diſtreſs.

2d. I now come to the poſitive part of my objections to the funding ſyſtem. I object to the mode of raiſing a revenue by an exciſe on either the produce or manufactures of the country—the exciſe on home diſtilleres includes both; the labor is that of our own people, and the raw materials are all, except foreign molaſſes, the produce of the country; I object to this duty, 1ſt, becauſe the nature of its collection requires an authority in the exciſe officer to enter the domains of every individual, inſpect his private buſineſs and concerns, and even ſearch his moſt retired apartments, bed rooms and cloſets—and 2d, becauſe the collection is not only thus irritating, but is alſo very expenſive; I am told that the collection of the preſent exciſe coſts about 12 per cent. beſides all the wrangles about it, which are in themſelves ever expenſive as well as pernicious; 3d, becauſe the duty is almoſt wholly paid by the poor, eſpecially by the frontier people who are a uſeful ſet of men, help to people, cultivate and defend the country, but from their ſituation neceſſarily have a harder lot than the more interior inhabitants, and I think it cruel to begrudge them a little whiſky of their own diſtilling to comfort their hearts under all their trials and hardſhips, or to diminiſh their enjoyment by adding expence and other odious circumſtances thereto. But my greateſt objection is more to the *diſpoſal* of the money, when it is collected, than to the exiſting mode of aſſeſſing or collecting it—the money when collected from the labors of the people, is given by the funding ſyſtem, not to the men who *originally earned it*, not to the men to whom the *public faith* was plighted over and over again, not to men who *contributing their ſubſtance and ſervices*, SAVED *our country*, ſaved us all in the time of deepeſt diſtreſs—but by this fatal ſyſtem a title is given and payments actually made of an immenſe treaſure—the *dear earnings* of the forementioned Patriots, *not to them*, I ſay, but to a parcel of *ſpeculators* who never *earned* a ſhilling of it, or *paid any adequate* compenſation for it, or even ſet up any kind of title to it, grounded either on their *merit*, *earnings*, *ſervices*, or any purchaſe for valuable conſiderations paid, but they claim and receive it under a moſt extravagant conſtruction of an old rule of law, *ſtrained, and ſtretched* far beyond every reaſon on which the law ever was and is now grounded.

The following is a plain ſtatement of the facts which I offer in the face of all the world, and challenge all your writers, and every body elſe, to deny or controvert them if they can.

1ſt, The public faith was plighted in moſt ſolemn manner to the original public creditors for the payment of ſuch ſupplies and ſervices as they rendered to the public.

2d, In the ſettlement of their accounts the ballances due to them were adjuſted, aſcertained and recorded in the public books, where they ſtand open to inſpection at this day.

3d, When their reſpective ballances became due, they were no otherwiſe paid than by depreciated certificates, worth at their current exchange about 2/6 in the pound, which ought to be debited to their accounts, and the remaining ballances paid in good money; for public bills or paper credit are ever to be valued at their exchange, and no more, and all nations negociate them in that way alone.

But, 4th, The funding ſyſtem plights the public faith for the payment of the whole original debt, to the holders of the certificates, moſt of which have been ſold for a trifle by the original holders, and are now found in the hands of purchaſers, who never earned the money or paid any adequate conſideration for it, but are entitled by this ſyſtem to receive it all.

This, beſides injuſtice, ingratitude, and violation of public faith plighted to the real creditors, involves miſchiefs and brings on conſequences very hurtful to the proſperity of the nation.

1. Payment to the real original creditors would have been an *act of juſtice*, and ſome *reparation* to many worthy citizens, who have long ſuffered by the public deficiency—would have animated their *induſtry*, and in very many inſtances delivered them from actual dependance for a ſupport either on *abject ſervitude*, or the charity of their neighbors;—whereas payment of the ſame monies to the ſpeculators, raiſes a few men to ſudden wealth, which they never earned, and which, as they are not qualified by habit or education to enjoy properly, does them more harm than good.

This, as far as it goes, *accumulates* the money of the country in a few uſeleſs hands, and at the ſame time leſſens that diffuſive circulation which would animate the induſtry and increaſe the wealth and happineſs of the people in general through the nation.

2. As Congreſs ſat at New-York when the funding ſyſtem was under diſcuſſion, the ſpeculators there and in the vicinity *firſt catched* the ſecret of that magical logic—which was to turn 2/6 into 20/. and diligently improved the precious moment, and ſent off large orders to the ſouthern ſtates for buying immenſe quantities of certificates, for the trifle which was then their current value; and when they brought them to the northward, the funding ſyſtem made them all payable to the holders there—ſo that the northern people will receive all the caſh for them, whilſt the burden of raiſing the money will preſs equally hard on the ſouthern as on the northern ſtates.

This, in effect, will make the ſouthern ſtates in a manner tributary to the people of the northern ſtates in a large ſum of annual intereſt; and as this muſt continue as long as the ſyſtem laſts, it becomes a ſerious matter, big with conſequences hurtful enough both to the union and to the ſouthern people, and obvious enough to render a prophetical detail unneceſſary here.

3. As our 6 per cents and other funds are ſet at an higher intereſt than can be obtained for money loaned in Europe. Very great purchaſes have been made by Europeans in our funds, and they have remitted vaſt ſums of money for that purpoſe, which has made money, and conſequently luxury, extremely plenty with us at preſent—and this *bleſſed plenty* of money is by ſome people with great gout aſſigned as one of the *bleſſed* effects of the funding ſyſtem; that it is a *natural effect* of that ſyſtem, I readily admit; but as to the *bleſſedneſs* of it, we ſhall be better able to judge a little while hence, when our country comes to be drained of its caſh in vaſt ſums, which muſt be ſent out of it (*never to return*) to pay the yearly intereſt of the immenſe remittances which we now receive, together with that of our public foreign loans.

This country has never yet experienced a drain of its caſh by exportation of it abroad, without receiving remittances of value either previous or ſubſequent to the ſending it away. Importations of goods from abroad, have ſometimes exceeded the reſources of the country, and made caſh ſomewhat ſcarce. But the final loſs did not all reſt on the country—much of it fell on the foreign merchants, by the bankruptcy of their correſpondents here. We cannot yet well judge how great the *bleſſedneſs* of theſe effects may be, but I have had one taſte of them, which has quite cloyed my appetite, ſince which I have not had a wiſh for a repetition of the bleſſing. One thing we know by experience, that when ſterling bills riſe above 75 per cent. it will be the intereſt, and of courſe the practice of people who have remittances to make to Europe, to ſend away caſh rather than bills, in which caſe the real money will go out of the country perhaps faſter than it now comes in. In fine, if theſe facts and obſervations are true and well founded, they deſerve the ſerious attention of every man.—If otherwiſe, any man who will diſprove them, will give me ſincere pleaſure, and relieve me from many painful anxious feelings. If any one deſires my true name, he ſhall have it; I am not aſhamed of it—but I believe I am ſufficiently known by my old ſignature.

A CITIZEN OF PHILADELPHIA.

Foreign Affairs.

PARIS, August 12.

OF the engagement on Friday I cannot speak from my own observation; for though I was within hearing, I did not see it. My account is, however, from spectators.—There is no doubt but the Swiss fired first, but not until they were pressed upon in the most violent way, and their guns forcibly turned round, and planted against the palace. M.d'Affry gave the order to fire. The federates of Brest and Marseilles rushed forward, and in a few minutes there was a dreadful slaughter. The Swiss retreated to the Palace, and kept a most fatal fire from the windows. The dead lay in heaps. The Quays were full of people, armed and unarmed, and directing their fire deliberately into this multitude; the massacre was dreadful. It did not, however, intimidate the assailants. Seven pieces of cannon were played on the Thuilleries and the Louvre. They made breaches in the old walls in a short time; but their impetuosity from the place de Carousal, was irresistable. They broke in and in a few minutes the multitude filled the palace; every Swiss that came in their way perished; but numbers found temporary safety in the cellars and garrets, and were with difficulty saved from the rage of the people: I can give you no perfect account of the dead.—From the numbers yet unburied—or thrown into the Seine—or burnt—for a fire was made in the Place de Carousal, in which the furniture, the tapestry, &c. of the Palace, was consumed; and into which, in the wantonness of cruelty, many dead bodies (such as they knew to be gentlemen) were thrown; I suppose there were not fewer than 2500—some carry the number much higher—and others diminish it to a very small number indeed—but this will, bye and bye be ascertained—The names I have heard are those of M. d'Affry, the Abbe Bouillion, Carle, Mandat, &c. The Palace is completely dismantled. The day was excessive hot; and they regaled themselves on the King's wine. They brought it out in immense quantities; and it was not uncommon to see men and women, after their own draught, put the bottles to the mouth of the dead lying in mangled heaps, with that spirit of furious sport which they have all along exhibited, crying—"Here, take your last drink!—F—! Drink to the nation!"—The horrors of the day cannot be described to you in adequate language, for the beginning of our career in July 1789, was exceeded.

M. Mandat, the commander of the National Guard, was arrested going down the stair case of the Hotel de la Ville. He was seized by the people, beheaded, and his head fixed upon a pole, and carried through the streets.

In about an hour from the commencement of the attack on the Palace, not one Swiss was left. Ninety-six who survived their Colonel and General d'Affray, demanded quarters, but they were conducted to the Place de Greve, and there put to death. About three hundred Marseillese have fallen, and near a thousand citizens, among which were several women and children whom curiosity had led towards the scene of action.

All the Swiss, above 500, were put to death, and people carried the remnants of their cloths on the ends of their pikes in triumph. The pavilions of the Palace near the Place de Carousal were afterwards set on fire, as well as the Swiss barracks.

The maids of honor of the Palace were conducted to the Section—the rest of the persons on duty were put to death: The wine cellars were alone plundered! The jewels, plate, &c. were brought to the Assembly, and deposited in safety.

The attack at the Palace began before ten o'clock. A Marseillese officer appeared at the principal door of the Palace, and demanded entrance for himself and his banditti, from a Swiss officer who commanded there. The Swiss replied, that his orders would not permit him to comply. The Marseillese officer instantly applied a pistol to his breast, and shot him thro' the heart.

M. Sulau, the Queen's Secretary, is likewise among those whose heads were cut off in the Palace.

Many of the women belonging to the Palace, and some others, met an equally unfortunate fate. They had fled far safety, and had reached the bridge. Knowing that their lives were in danger, if they were taken, about twenty threw themselves over the ballustrades into the water, and were drowned.

The King and Queen behaved themselves with great fortitude. The King's countenance throughout shewed signs of the most perfect composure. The Queen looked with an air of magnanimity and disdain on her enemies.

It is said that the King is to have a public trial on the 28th of this month.

The King, Queen and family bore their condition with great equanimity. The President's room was assigned them, and there they have remained ever since. The Palais Bourbon is converted into a prison for the Swiss, and for all the persons whom they chuse to apprehend upon suspicion. The Feuillant Journals are all stopt, and by opening letters they have gained a pretty general knowledge of their enemies, and they are arresting them in numbers.—What they really propose to themselves—whether they have any prospect of standing their ground, and trying a Republic, or whether the handful of leaders mean to fly as soon as the foreign army, or the French army makes its approach, for either will be equally fatal to them, I know not.

This dreadful scene, however it may close upon the fate of France, or upon the fortune of liberty, ought to be a lesson to every government that true wisdom consists in fair dealing—and that to cajole, to trick, and to play the hypocrite with a whole people, is as weak as it is wicked; I say this, because I am persuaded, that the want of candor, more than treason in the court, has brought upon them this catastrophe. They wished an increase of power, which in due time the nation would have given them, but too eager, they tried to accomplish it by secret and dishonest means.

They are punished; but in their punishment liberty has received a mortal blow, and France, for a time at least, is delivered into the hands of men, who began their career by perjury and treason; and have hitherto shewn no other token of talents than in the adroit management of a mob?

August 13.

It is natural to suppose, that no industry will be spared to exhibit proofs of the correspondence of the court with the enemies of the country.—Two papers are already published, as letters found in the Escrutaire of the Queen.

The first is said to be found in the Secretarie of Marie Antoinette by M. Collard de Trone, a cannonier of the district of Petits Peres. He certainly brought to the Assembly 1500 Louis d'Ors, which he found, as he said, in the same escrutaire, and he would accept of no reward for his honesty. The note is asserted to be in the hand writing of the Queen of France. It is addressed to the Arch Duchess, her sister, and runs thus:

"*Persons of my acquaintance.*

"The Duke and Duchess of Choiseul.
"The Duke and Duchess of Preslin.
"Hautefort.
"The Duchatelets.
"Detrees.
"D'Aubterre.
"M. D'Aunon.
"M. Gerard.
[I recommend to you all the Lorrains in all that you can be useful to them.]
"The Compte de Broglio.
"The Brothers de Montazet.
"La Beauveau, a Religieuse, and her company.
"The Durfoits. It is to this family that you should display your gratitude and attention on every occasion; and the same for the Abbe de Vermont. The fate of these two persons is at my heart. My Ambassador is charged to take care of them. I should be sorry to be first to deviate from my principle of not recommending any one; but you and I owe too much to these persons, not to strive on all occasions to be useful to them, if we can do so without too much impegno (expence). Consult with Merci."

The second is a long letter from a person in the French army, exhibiting such a picture of the cowardice and want of discipline of the French troops, as the Aristocratic party have delighted to paint; and tending to shew, that there was a secret understanding between those who directed the motions of the army and the Austrians. It is neither important nor entertaining; and if genuine, must evidently, from the flippant familiarity of the style, have been addressed to some person about the Queen, and not to herself.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY,

August 12.

A number of petitioners being admitted to the bar, their orator spoke as follows:

"Legislators! There is amongst you a deputy who is a traitor to his country. We have brought proofs of his treachery. M. Blancgilly of Marseilles called himself the friend of the people. When appointed a Deputy, he kept up a correspondence with his fellow-citizens rather like a demagogue than an enlightened Patriot. He assumed the livery of the Aristocrats. Since the 20th June, he has been circulating a work, written by himself, which one would rather ascribe to the Minister Terrien. This work is full of calumnies against the Marseillese. On the 21st of July, he wrote—"You may depend upon the following facts: Armies, formidable both by their numbers and discipline, are advancing against us. It is as impossible to stop them as to move mountains.——The transactions of the 20th of June have won over all hearts to the King. Hasten therefore to be first, like good men, in quitting the society of conspirators, lest you be confounded with them. The plot formed for assassinating the King disgraces the federates of this city." This man did not then know the pleasure of having a country! His hands have been formed to wear chains!—Legislators! banish from among you this traitor! this infamous wretch! Time will inform you who are the real regicides,—whether those who wish for a constitutional King, or those who wishing to restore despotism, have exposed him to the vengeance of a people determined either to perish or be free. It is true the Marseillese consider all Kings as the scourge of the earth; but if they are desirous of freeing themselves from theirs, it is not by crimes but by the sovereign will of the people. Louis XVI. has dug the grave of Royalty, the only service he could have rendered France."—Loud and reiterated applauses followed this address.

A member of the deputation of Marseilles said, that M. Blancgilly had so completely performed the part of a political hypocrite, that, at the beginning of the Revolution he was detained six or seven months a prisoner at Marseilles as an incendiary.

M. Cranet of Marseilles.—"An administrator of the Bouches du Rhone has just sent me the printed copy of letter, written by M. Blancgilly to Boyer, the chief of the conspiracy which was to cut the throats of all the Members of the administrative body of our city," Several voices cried out, "Read, read the letter!" on which the following sentence was read: "The Jacobins will never succeed in establishing republicanism, nor the Feuillants in establishing monarchy. Nothing could exceed the courage of our good King and his august spouse. On the 20th of June, they were robbed of a considerable quantity of plate and jewels. Our armies are every where defeated. The King of Prussia will be at Coblentz on the 13th.—Every thing will go on well. He will spend the autumn in Paris. About the end of July or middle of August, Monsieur will be declared Regent of the kingdom, and Louis XVI. *really* King of France, will no longer be the constitutional King of the French." [Murmurs of indignation were heard from all sides of the Hall.]

M. Lacroix—"I moved for a decree of accusation against M. Blancgilly, because I believe that this copy had been collated by an administrator; but as it is only printed, he must be ordered to the tribune to answer interrogatories [several voices cried out No, NO;—AT THE BAR] at the tribune (continued the speaker) for, untill a decree of accusation has been passed against a representative of the people, he is considered as innocent. I request that the assembly may order one of its messengers to repair to his house, and summon him to come immediately to the Assembly.

This proposition was adopted.

August 16.

WAR WITH RUSSIA.

M. Le Brun, secretary for foreign affairs, notified the assembly that the Empress of Russia had declared war against France; the Imperial Catharine, from the most remote corner of the north, ordered Frenchmen to reinstate Louis XVI. in all his royal prerogatives.—M. Genest, the French ambassador, had been expelled Russia. Referred to the Diplomatic Committee.

Louis XVI. is now in the Temple, he was transferred there last Tuesday.—M. Petion was in the same carriage with the King and his family—Louis seemed afraid; the croud on the Place Vendome hindered his coach from proceeding; and it stopped exactly opposite to the demolished statue of Louis the Fourteenth. The fall of that magnificent idol must have awoke strange reflections in his swollen breast, all inimical to the vanity of terrestial affairs.——O Louis! how easy might it have been for you to have avoided such humiliation.

We hear that General La Fayette was on the 12th informed of the events of the 10th inst. It is said he did not credit the report, and that he added these words: "Let what will be Fact, my army will obey me!"

LONDON, August 10.

The gratuity given by Lord Cornwallis, to the officers and soldiers of his army, and equal to six months batta, is as follows:

	Sterl.		*Sterl.*
A Colonel—	432	A Captain—	115 4
A Lieut. Col—	360	A Lieut.—	76 16
A Major—	288	An Ensign—	57 12

The good and great Stanislaus, in the midst of his distress, has effected one great national purpose, namely, the yeomanry and peasantry, are no longer *Serfs* (*i. e.* slaves to their Lords, transferrable like cattle) they are henceforth to be free, and are to have equal laws, and justice administered in a legal manner.

On Sunday, Mr. Merrywether, apothecary at Green Hammerton, and Miss Gray, of Wilstrop, set off on a matrimonial expedition to Gretna Green. Few circumstances of this nature ever caused more bustle amongst the inhabitants of York. The lovers, on one horse, galloped most furiously thro' the principal streets, closely pursued by a quondam admirer of the lady, and another person who rode as furiously, vociferating, "Stop them! Stop them!" They were stopped near the York-Tavern, and one of the pursuers attempted to force the young lady from her pillion; she, however, threw her arms round the waste of her destined husband, and declared nothing on earth should part them. By this time they were surrounded by several hundred persons, who, "listening to the voice of love," espoused the cause of the fair fugitive, and called out for a chaise and four, which was immediately procured from the tavern. The lady made but one step from her horse into the carriage—the lover followed—waved his hat as a token of gratitude to those who had protected them, and bowled them away to the land of Love and Freedom.—The unfortunate pursuers not being able to get fresh horses, gave up the chase.

EDINBURGH, July 7.

On Friday evening arrived at Glasgow, Lieut. General Romaizewski, a Polish Nobleman of high rank, accompanied by Dr. Herschel, the celebrated astronomer. These distinguished strangers have been presented with the freedom of the City by Lord Provost and Magistrates; and were entertained by the Principal and Professors of the College, when Dr. Herschel was presented with a diploma of an honorary degree in laws. Dr. Herschel is since arrived this city.

Philadelphia, Oct. 10.

Capt. Macpherſon, of the Ship Patſey Rutledge, arrived here on Sunday laſt from Oſtend, which place he left on the 26th of Auguſt, informs, that two days before he ſailed, letters were received by the magiſtrates of the city, informing, that M. La Fayette and a number of his officers were taken by ſome peaſants within the Auſtrian lines, and that he was conveyed and ſecurely confined in the Caſtle of Antwerp, about 10 leagues from Oſtend.

Reports in Oſtend relative to this affair were various before he ſailed.

Some ſaid he was on a reconnoitring party with a few of his officers, and was ſurpriſed and taken by about double the number of peaſants.

Another report is, that he was in diſguiſe and endeavoring to make his way through the country towards ſome ſea port town to take ſhipping for America. That he was diſcovered by ſome of the inhabitants, ſeized and delivered into the hands of government.

He requeſted, it is alſo ſaid, to be removed from the ſcene of action on the frontiers, and choſe Antwerp for the place of his confinement.

The account of his being taken and actually confined, was communicated to Capt. Macpherſon by the merchant to whom he was conſigned, who had ſeen the letters received by the magiſtrates.

There can therefore be but little doubt of the reality of the fact. What led to his being taken is not ſo evident.

That a general officer ſhould venture into an enemy's country with ſo little caution as to be captured by peaſants is not very probable; that M. La Fayette ſhould deſert the cauſe at the moment it moſt needed his ſupport, is more incredible.

Information received in town from Bourdeaux, via New-York, may aſſiſt in unraveling the myſtery. A veſſel arrived in New-York from Bourdeaux, which place ſhe left on the laſt day of Auguſt, informs, that a decree of accuſation againſt M. La Fayette had received the ſanction of a majority of the National Aſſembly. That orders were in conſequence iſſued to apprehend him, and another commander was choſen in his ſtead.

M. La Fayette, it is probable, receiving information of this decree, before the arm of the Jacobin party could reach him, may have taken the reſolution to eſcape their fury.

The breach of the conſtitution by the Jacobins would not have been ſufficient to have led him to abandon his country; but the command being taken from him by the ruling party, put it out of his power to be any longer ſerviceable, eſpecially as his arreſt was decreed, which might be followed by a ſummary trial, condemnation and perhaps death.

An attempt to fly to this country as an aſylum, would be extremely natural in ſuch circumſtances, and not unworthy of himſelf.

He will be treated with humanity by the deſpots in whoſe hands he has fallen;—not ſo if the emigrants had him in their power. His efforts in favour of the King, whoſe life he has ſaved more than once, will plead powerfully in his behalf; but it is much to be regretted, that if it was his plan to fly to this country, he ſhould have been unſucceſsful: Here he might have enjoyed the ſweets of that liberty, in the cauſe of which he has been ſo active, and we ſhould have had an opportunity of teſtifying our admiration for his character and gratitude for his ſervices.

Capt. Macpherſon alſo informs, that before he came away ſeveral of the officers of the northern army had arrived at Oſtend, & among others, Count Dillon. They were probably impelled to emigrate in diſguſt at the proceedings of the Jacobins.

The Duke of Brunſwick had taken poſſeſſion of ſeveral French towns, without meeting with oppoſition.

The laſt accounts from Paris deſcribed the city as in a ſtate of more tranquillity ſince the depoſition of the King.

The decree of accuſation againſt La Fayette and his capture, added to the depoſition of the King, have made a change in the ſituation of affairs in France. The cauſe of the conſtitution expires; but that of liberty and republicaniſm are ſtill to be ſupported.

It remains to be ſeen whether a majority of French citizens will ſupport the proceedings of the Jacobins at Paris: It remains to be determined whether the royaliſts, ariſtocrats and conſtitutionaliſts, will not be more numerous than republicans. If the republicans can maintain a decided ſuperiority within, the cauſe of liberty and equality may ſtill prevail—this muſt ſtill be the wiſh of every friend to the rights of man. It is better that France ſhould feel for a few years the evils of anarchy, than again to experience the horrors of deſpotiſm. The French, the great body of the French nation, have ſeen the dawn of liberty, they can never bend to the yoke of tyranny. *Gen. Adv.*

The free people of colour and the free blacks of St. Domingo have not hitherto enjoyed the privileges to which they are entitled by the decree of the National Aſſembly of France; this has been the principal cauſe of the diſturbances in that Colony.

A new election is however to take place of the Colonial and other popular Aſſemblies of the iſland, in which free people of colour and negroes are to have a voice.

This meaſure it is expected will reſtore unanimity among every claſs of citizens, which is abſolutely neceſſary to effect a return of good order, and reſtore tranquility.

Capt. Dring, in 35 days from Bourdeaux, arrived at New-York laſt Thurſday, informs, that all was quiet in that city when he ſailed. He confirms the account of the murder of the three aged Prieſts at Cauderan (a village near Bourdeaux) as mentioned in our laſt, with all the aggravating circumſtances.

The accounts from France by the Patſey Rutledge, are to the 26th Auguſt—eleven days later than thoſe by the New-York, Capt. Smith. Theſe accounts ſay that the King was ſtill ſafe in the Temple at Paris, and had not been tried. The Duke of Brunſwick was marching towards Paris, and had threatened to put every one there to the ſword, in caſe of oppoſition.—The people at Oſtend were of opinion, that the Duke is able to march through all France without meeting with much oppoſition.

The French officers, it is ſaid, deſert daily—but this is perhaps counterballanced by a great number of deſertions of Auſtrian ſoldiers to Luckner's army.—Oſtend, it is to be remarked, is in the Auſtrian territories—theſe accounts are therefore to be credited with due limitation.

M. Deſparbas is appointed Governor of St. Domingo, in the room of M. Blancheland, and ſailed from the Iſle of Aix, near Rochefort, the 22d July, with 30 tranſports, having on board between 6 and 7000 troops, deſtined for St. Domingo, and convoyed by ſome men of war, commanded by M. de Cambis.

Letters from Cape-Francois adviſe of the arrival of the above fleet.

The letters to the merchants of this city, even thoſe to Mr. Roſs, the owner of the ſhip Patſey Rutledge, Captain Macpherſon, from Oſtend, mention nothing of the capture or deſertion of the Marquis La Fayette.

TRANSLATED

FROM THE COLOGNE GAZETTE OF AUGUST 14.

PARIS, *Auguſt* 9.

THE factious redouble their efforts to oblige the King to quit the Capital, deſpairing perhaps of being able to execute their laſt attempts. For ſeveral days the rumor of his intended flight, repeated with deſign, has kept the people conſtantly in commotion. Every night they beat the *general* in the Fauxbourgs, to collect round the palace a continual concourſe of people. They are preparing new and more conſiderable movements for the night of Wedneſday or Thurſday.—At an entertainment yeſterday at *Rincy*, where were the Mayor of Paris and two ſecret envoys or emiſſaries from *England*, the dethronement of Louis XVI. was irrevocably ſworn, and the Duke of York proclaimed King of the French.—If the Pariſians and National Guards do not redouble their efforts, zeal and vigilance, the conduct of the flagitious will bring upon this immenſe city, and on its miſerable inhabitants, all the floods of juſtice and vengeance.

The Engliſh Ambaſſador has informed the Diplomatic Committee, that he ſhall take his departure, without taking leave, the day after the depoſing of the King ſhall be pronounced.

We learn by letters from *Valenciennes*, that the rumour being made in the garriſon that the National Aſſembly had decreed the depoſing of the King, the news excited a great fermentation among the troops of the line—and that a great number of the ſoldiers were ready to deſert to the enemy with their arms and baggage. The department, the municipality, and the chief officers, have retained them only by aſſuring them that the news of the dethronement was without foundation. There is no doubt that the ſame diſpoſition will be found in general in all the other armies.

Luxembourg, Auguſt 5. The advance guard of the Pruſſian army has entered this Province—The troops are cantoned at *Grevenmacker, Remich, Echternach*, &c.

From a Richmond Paper of Oct. 1.

By a letter to his Excellency the Governor, we are authoriſed to announce to the public, that Col. Harden, with his companion, on a miſſion to the Indians, reſpecting a treaty of peace, on delivering their credentials, were immediately made priſoners, and ſentenced to be burnt as ſpies. Col. Harden ſaw his companion expire, under all the tortures which ſavage ingenuity could invent; and was himſelf the next morning after his friend's execution to have experienced the ſame fate—but, was ſtolen from his confinement by eight young Wyandot warriors, who ſafely conducted him to Fort-Waſhington.

Danbury, Sept. 29.

We learn from Woodbury, (Connecticut) that on the 26th inſtant, a young man by the name of Perry, was killed by the falling of a tub of ſand; he was digging a well, had ſunk it about forty feet, the rope parted, and the tub fell upon his head, which deprived him of life, at the age of eighteen years.

FROM A CORRESPONDENT.

A government of laws, and not of the deſpotiſm, caprices, paſſions, or prejudices of men, has been the deſire of every friend of liberty ſince the temple of freedom was erected in the United States.—Nothing elſe can give that ſtability to government, which is neceſſary to render it adequate to the maintenance of the rights of man. When, therefore, the grand jury of Auguſta county, at a State court held in Virginia, preſented, of their own mere motion, certain perſons who had commenced an aſſociation againſt the laws of the union for raiſing a duty on diſtilled ſpirits;—when the traverſe jury of Cheſter county, in Pennſylvania, convicted certain offenders againſt the ſame laws of an aſſault upon the officer, and fined them for the ſame; when the hand of juſt government (the power of a free people) was laid upon ſimilar offenders in Cumberland, and in the weſtern country of South-Carolina, every friend of government and freedom muſt have felt his peace, liberty, ſafety, and property ſecure againſt the inroads of deſpotiſm or anarchy; becauſe they were comfortable proofs that we live under a government of laws. Devoutly is it to be wiſhed, that a fact of a very different complexion had not occurred, in the due noticing of which, the ſanctity of the laws, and the dignity of our free government at this moment depend. Perſons, who for years have held a ſhare of the legiſlative power of Pennſylvania, wherein an exciſe law exiſted, which impoſed a larger duty, and who never took a meaſure, as legiſlators, for the repeal of that law, nor for an oppoſition to its execution, until a ſimilar, though ſmaller, duty was required by the national government, have begun to aſſociate themſelves againſt the laws of the union.

If there be aught of ſolemnity or efficacy in the ordaining of the federal conſtitution by the freemen of theſe United States, of obligation in the national laws, or of efficiency in the revered hand to whom the people have committed, for a time, the guardianſhip of their peace and property, the ſacred government of laws will be efficiently maintained and vindicated.

It would be the play of children to bring repreſentatives of the people and of the States from every quarter, from Georgia to New-Hampſhire, and from the weſtern waters to the Atlantic ocean, to go through the ſolemn farce of enacting conſtitutional laws, if they are openly oppoſed in their execution by a few confined circles of miſguided citizens. The whole of the petitioners for a repeal of the exciſe law, do not amount to the number of the inhabitants of one of our principal borough-towns, or one half of one of the ſmalleſt counties.

Where is liberty, if ſuch minorities are to inſult the civil authority?

People of America! remember the days of anarchy ye have paſſed, and oppoſe your every effort againſt their return, before it be too late!

Gen. Adverti ſer.

COMMUNICATIONS.

In times of tumult and faction the worſt men in ſociety naturally take the lead of parties.—Not being uſed to govern their paſſions on other occaſions, their vehemence ſurpriſes thoſe who are moderate from feebleneſs of mind, or from temperate reflection. Such turbulent ſpirits are the fitteſt to be evoked when the world is to be ſet on fire. Impatient of all reſtraints, of thoſe of virtue as well as of government, they are always complaining, always active to foment ſedition. Yet when diſſentions ariſe, they make a merit of their zeal, as if their regard to public principles had inſpired it. Is the honeſt part of mankind duped by their pretenſions, for in troubleſome times, ſuch men are certainly brought forward—or do they underſtand them, and make uſe of them, as they would of a poker to ſtir the fire when they would have it burn brighter? We meet with men of blaſted characters, ſome of whom however are not ſo bad as to make any pretences of private virtue, becauſe if they ſhould the world would laugh in their faces. How often do we hear them holding forth in favor of *public* virtue! as if in politics they were as much too ſtrait as they are too looſe in morals. They abhor ſpeculation—they would guard the laws againſt the moſt indirect influence of avarice—and ſo jealous are they of ſeeing republican principles impaired they can ſcarcely endure to hear others pray, thy *kingdom* come, as it ſmells of monarchy.—They will not allow their hearers to laugh either at their extravagance or their hypocriſy; they accuſe the laughers of being ſpeculators or monarchy men.—But thoſe who have had the edifying opportunities of liſtening to tavern orators and the holders forth at public corners may be allowed to laugh in their ſleeve when they remark the contraſt between the practices and the profeſſions of the declaimers. Surely virtue muſt have made great progreſs when its very enemies make ſpeeches in its praiſe.

Happy is that people whoſe oppreſſions exiſt only in theory, who read in the Gazettes that government has ſeized all, and yet find at their tables nothing wanting. Is there a people who thrive faſter, or who enjoy more, and yet is there a government on earth ſo bad as certain falſe democrats deſcribe our own?—If Conſtantinople had newſpapers, which it has not, even Turkiſh tyranny could not be painted in colors better adapted to create abhorrence. Do theſe men thus paint republican government to make us love it, or hate it?

The friends of liberty, as they modeſtly call themſelves, but who would deſtroy all that the laws have done for liberty, tell us, that the money of the ſouth and weſt is ſent to pay intereſt to the middle and eaſtern creditors. The ſame writers complain of ſtanding armies and an Indian war. Is not the money of the middle and eaſtern citizens ſent for this purpoſe ſouthward and weſtward?

How happens it that the virtuous writers who cant about the ſchemes and ſpeculation, and corruption, of the federal government, are ſilent in regard to the projects of the ſtates? Do the tontines, and banks, and canals, and ſtate debts, and accounts, and depreciation, and lands, &c. furniſh no facts—or can their jealous virtue play the mouſer only at one rat-hole?

Probably the United States are ſeeing their beſt days. A growing ſtate is better than the moſt improved ſtationary one. Hope now gilds our horizon with a luſtre which would fade on poſſeſſion. Our towns are growing, our farms improving, the ſettled frontier extending, arts and ſciences are making progreſs—What is there that ſtands ſtill? Nothing—not even the tongue of ingratitude, which dares to charge heaven with blame for all theſe bleſſings.

SAMUEL SMITH, Eſq. is elected a Repreſentative in Congreſs for the State of Maryland, for the Diſtrict of the Town and County of Baltimore.

Yeſterday at about one o'clock the election commenced in this city for members of Congreſs and the State Aſſembly—the poll was not cloſed when this paper went to preſs.

The Jacobin Club in Paris, in a petition to the National Aſſembly, which was to be preſented in the name of the 48 ſections, ſay:—

"Without enumerating the long liſt of La Fayette's well-known crimes, that they do declare him infamous and a traitor to his country; that they do allow any ſoldier or citizen to fall upon him *(de lui courir ſus)* and bring him dead or alive to the bar of the National Aſſembly."

Sir Richard Arkwright died at Cromford, Derbyſhire, England, in Auguſt laſt; a ſtatue of this gentleman is to be erected in the centre of a ſpacious ſquare in Mancheſter; this will be a tribute to the worth of a man who from the humble ſituation of a barber, had not only accumulated vaſt wealth to himſelf, but been the means of enriching the ſurrounding country.

It is ſaid the profits of his works for ſeveral years amounted to £40,000 annually.

☞ When the firſt cotton mill was erected by this gentleman at Derby, the manufacturers were impreſſed with ſuch an idea of its being pregnant with ruin to them, that they roſe in a body with a determination to deſtroy it; and would undoubtedly have done ſo, had not the military been called in for its protection.

SHIP NEWS.

ARRIVED *at the* PORT *of* PHILADELPHIA.

Ship Adriana,	Curwin,	Liverpool
Patſey Rutledge,	M'Pherſon,	Oſtend
Hannah,	Hawkes,	Oporto
Friendſhip,	Gould,	London
Snow Sukey,	Rogers,	Hiſpaniola
Brig Swallow,	Cheeſeman,	Boſton
Fair Hebe,	Eldridge,	Teneriffe
Theodoſia,	Leake,	Bourdeaux
Kitty,	Shurtliff,	Cape-Francois
Sally,	Connell,	Port-au-Prince
Peter Auguſtus,	Robſon,	St. Euſtatia
Sch'r Friendſhip,	Art,	Charleſton
Charming Betſey,	Odlin,	Fayal
Sloop Two Brothers,	Hill,	Montſerrat
Illinois,	Hughes,	St. Thomas
Hope,	Huſſey,	Maſſachuſetts
Polly,	Cahoone,	R. Iſland
Induſtry,	Almy,	ditto
Vency,	Henly,	St. Croix
Induſtry,	Harding,	Caſco-Bay

PRICE OF STOCKS.

6 per Cents,	21/9	Int. off.
3 per Cents,	13/	
Deferred,	13/6	
Full ſhares Bank U. S.	48	per cent. prem.
¾ ſhares,	60	

To the Public.

THE ſubſcriber returns his moſt reſpectful compliments to his friends and the public, for the many favors he has received, and begs leave to inform them that he has upon hand a few fine toned

FORTE PIANOS,

which he will warrant ſuperior to any imported, and which he will diſpoſe of on reaſonable terms.

The great number of FORTE PIANOS lately imported from London and Dublin, induces the ſubſcriber to caution the public againſt the artful inſinuations of perſons commiſſioned to vend them—who, for a very trifling compenſation, recommend inſtruments that are nothing but the refuſe of the European Muſic-Shops, and imported at a mere trifle, and ſold for the ſame price as a good inſtrument, to the great diſappointment of the ignorant purchaſer, who generally pays as much for repairs in a year or two, as the original coſt of a good inſtrument.

N. B. MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS let out by the month or quarter, likewiſe Muſical Inſtruments tuned and repaired in the beſt manner, and on the moſt reaſonable terms, by

CHARLES TAWES,

[4t] No. 60, Walnut, near Third-Street.

JOHN GOULD,

HAIR-DRESSER,

INFORMS his friends and the public in general, that he continues to carry on his buſineſs as uſual, at No. 1, South Third-Street, near Market-Street, and thanks his former cuſtomers for the favors he has received.

Said GOULD has for ſale, an infallible cure for Weak or Sore Eyes, which on trial, has and will be found to anſwer the purpoſe.—He has it in vials from one quarter of a dollar to a dollar.—Any perſon trying the above, if not found to anſwer the character given, the money will be returned. [tf]

A further Caution.

ALL persons are hereby cautioned from receiving of *Thomas Mackie* & Co. or any other person, four Notes of Hand, given by the late *James Gardner*, of Wilmington, North-Carolina, to *Samuel Jackson*, of Philadelphia, all bearing date the 19th July, 1785, amounting in the whole to £. 2,600 13 3 North-Carolina currency; the greatest part of which said Notes have been paid to said *Thomas Mackie* & Co. in proof of which the subscribers have the deposition of Mr. *Jasper Mauduit Jackson*, and other documents which will fully and clearly illustrate the matter.

It is therefore expected that this notice, with the one advertised in this paper in May and June, 1791, will be a sufficient caution to the public.

THOMAS WRIGHT,
ROBERT SCOTT,
MAR. R. WILLKINGS, } Executors.

Wilmington, (N. C.) *Aug.* 1, 1792. (1amgm)

Strayed or Stolen,

FROM the subscriber, on the night of the 18th instant, from the inclosure of JOHN CLARK, of Trenton Township, Hunterdon county, New-Jersey, a Chesnut Sorrel MARE, about nine years old, fourteen and an half hands high, bald faced, white feet and eyes, a bunch on her left and near side, occasioned by a hurt, small long neck, thin mane, shortish tail, shod all round: Whosoever will take up said Mare, and return her either to JOHN CLARK, of Trenton, RICHARD VARIAN, New-York, or the subscriber in Danbury, Fairfield county, State of Connecticut, shall receive EIGHT DOLLARS REWARD for the Mare and Thief, or FOUR DOLLARS for the Mare only.

JAMES TROWBRIDGE.

Trenton, (N. J.) Sept. 18, 1792.

NEW-BRUNSWICK Church Lottery.

THE peculiar circumstances of a gentleman who had undertaken to dispose of a proportion of the tickets in the New-Brunswick Church Lottery, having, in his opinion, rendered it inconvenient for him further to proceed in the sale thereof, between eleven and twelve hundred tickets are unexpectedly returned to the Rector, Church-Wardens and Vestry-men. This lays the Managers under the necessity of further adjourning the drawing of the Lottery, until the fifteenth day of October next, that they may have time to transmit these tickets to the parts of the state where they are applied for, and receive the returns. As there are but few tickets besides these remaining on hand, all persons who are disposed to promote the pious object of this Lottery, or to take a chance for the prizes therein, are requested to supply themselves by the first of October; and the gentlemen appointed to dispose of them, are desired to return those to the Managers which then remain unsold, to answer the applications of some gentlemen in the neighbourhood, who are postponed to this resource for a supply.—And notice is hereby given, that the tickets not returned to the Managers by the eighth day of October, will be considered as at the risk of the holders.

N. B. ROBERT MORRIS, Esq. of New-Brunswick, is duly chosen one of the Managers of the said Lottery, and has given security and qualified agreeably to law. (eptO1)

100 Dollars Reward.

LOST on Cambridge Common, Massachusetts, on the afternoon of the 18th ult. a Morocco POCKET-BOOK, with a steel clasp, containing a number of valuable papers, among which were the following PUBLIC SECURITIES, viz.

Massachusetts State Notes—No. 2,425, dated December 1, 1782, payable to *Thomas Greenwood*, for £. 23 16*s.* principal—No. 22,399, dated January 1, 1785, payable to *Nathaniel Partridge*, for £. 10 10*s.* principal.—No. ——, dated January 1, 1782, (an army note) payable to *Timothy Howard*, for £. 8 8*s.* 1*d.* principal.—No. ——, a Note (the number, date, and to whom payable, not known) for £. 3 0*s.* 3*d.* principal.—One Indent Certificate for Four Dollars, and a New-Hampshire Certificate for about £. 12 payable to *John and Daniel Jenks*; also a number of Notes of Hand, one of which was for £. 572 given by *Nathan Bond* to *Samuel W. Pomeroy* (by whom it was endorsed) dated 1st May, 1792, and payable on the 11th August following; the others were all payable to the Subscriber. The Securities are checked at the different offices from whence they were issued, and the Notes of Hand by the different signers, they can therefore be of no use to any but the owner.

The Subscriber hereby offers a reward of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS to any person or persons who has found the same, and will return them to him, or leave them with the Printer hereof, and no questions will be asked.

ABRAHAM FOSTER.

Salem, Massachusetts, August 1, 1792. (eptf)

Stock Brokers Office,

No. 45, Great Dock-street, NEW-YORK,

THE Subscriber intending to confine himself entirely to the PURCHASE AND SALE OF STOCKS ON COMMISSION, Begs leave to offer his services to his friends and others, in the line of a Stock Broker. Those who may please to favor him with their business, may depend upon having it transacted with the utmost fidelity and dispatch.

Orders from Philadelphia, Boston, or any other part of the United States will be strictly attended to.

LEONARD BLEECKER.

May 2. (t.f.)

Universal Hymn Book.

To be Sold by THOMAS DOBSON, and other Booksellers in Philadelphia,

A Collection of PSALMS, HYMNS, and SPIRITUAL SONGS; selected from different Authors, and published by Order of the Convention holding the Doctrine of the Salvation of all Men, met in Philadelphia, May 25, 1791.

Price of a single book, bound, 3-8ths of a Dollar, with good allowance to those who take quantities.

August 4. (eptf.)

The SUBSCRIBERS to the

Universal Tontine

Are informed, that a general meeting is to be held at the State-House in this city, on Saturday the 3d day of November next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. agreeably to the sixth article of their association.

By order of the Agents,

EBENEZER HAZARD, Sec'ry.

Philadelphia, Sept. 15, 1792. (eptN3)

NEW TEAS.

IMPERIAL, HYSON & SOUCHONG,

Of the very first quality, and latest importation from Canton, via New-York, by retail, at

No. 19,

Third, between Chesnut and Market Streets.

BOOKS,

PRINTED AND SOLD BY

MATHEW CAREY,

No. 118, *Market-Street, Philadelphia.*

1. AMERICAN MUSEUM, from its commencement in January 1787, to June 1792, in eleven vols. Price, neatly bound and lettered, seventeen dollars and three fifths.

This work, which is now conducted on an improved plan, containing the best pieces published for and against the proceedings of government, will be found to contain at least as great a variety of political, agricultural, and miscellaneous essays, as any ever published in America. Perhaps in no one work are so many valuable documents respecting the history of this country, collected together. His Excellency the President of the United States, has declared of it, that "a more useful literary plan has never been undertaken in America, nor one more deserving of public encouragement." The subscription is two dollars and a half per ann. Gentlemen in the country who wish to be supplied with this work, are requested to give commission to friends in the city to subscribe for and receive it.——Any of the back numbers may be had in order to complete sets.

2. Smith's Letters to Married Women, on Nursing and the management of Children.

"We recommend these letters to the perusal of those to whom they are particularly addressed."—Monthly Review, vol. 38, p. 101---Price, bound, 62 cents.

3. Duncan's Elements of Logic---75 cents.

4. Beauties of Fielding---50 cents.

5. Beauties of Blair---50 cents.

6. Ladies' Pocket Library, containing Miss More's Essays, Gregory's Legacy, Lady Pennington's Advice, Marchioness of Lambert's Advice, Swift's Letter to a newly married Lady, Mrs. Chapone on command of Temper, More's Fables for the Ladies, Price 6*s*.

7. Smith's History of New-York. Price a dollar and a quarter.

8. Elements of Moral Science, by James Beattie, L. L. D. professor of moral philosophy and logic in the Marischal College, Aberdeen---Price three-fourths of a dollar. Of this book the Critical Reviewers (vol. 69, p. 628) say: "We have seen nothing on these subjects more plain, more perspicuous, or more generally useful."—N. B. It is introduced into the University in Philadelphia.

9. Beauties of Poetry. Price four-fifths of a dollar.

10. Blair's Sermons. Price two dollars.

11. Necker's Treatise on the importance of Religious Opinions.---Price four-fifths of a dollar.

12. Examination of the Observations of Lord Sheffield on American Commerce---Price, on very fine paper, 5 8ths of a dollar.

13. The Constitutions of the several United States, with the Federal Constitution, &c. Price five-eighths of a dollar.

14. M'Fingal. Price three-eighths of a dollar.

15. American Jest Book. Price three-fifths of a dollar.

16. Garden of the Soul. Price half a dollar.

17 The Doway Translation of the Vulgate Bible, in quarto---Price, elegantly bound and lettered, 50*s*---plain, six dollars.

18. Devout Christian's Vade Mecum---Price a quarter dollar.

19. Think well on't. Price a quarter dollar.

20. Christian Economy. Price a fifth of a dollar.

21. History of Charles Grandison, abridged---Price a sixth of a dollar.

22. Poems by Col. Humphreys---Price a third of a dollar.

23. Select Poems, chiefly American---Price a sixth of a dollar.

Said CAREY has for sale, a large assortment of Books, European as well as American editions, which he will dispose of on the most reasonable terms. Country gentlemen, who favor him with commands, may depend upon being supplied in the most satisfactory manner. A liberal allowance to such as purchase quantities for public libraries, or to sell again.

BOWEN's EXHIBITION OF

Wax-Work & Paintings,

AT the House lately occupied by Mrs. PINE, in Eighth-street, is now ready for the entertainment of the Public.——Among a great variety of Paintings, are a number of

ITALIAN & FRENCH PIECES,

which are new and very pleasing.

Also, a large collection of

NEW WAX FIGURES.

The Exhibition is open every day, from nine o'clock in the morning, until nine in the evening.——Admittance HALF A DOLLAR for Ladies and Gentlemen, and *half price* for Children.

Tickets for the season, (not transferable) Two DOLLARS.

For Sale, at the Exhibition Rooms,

LIKENESSES of the PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES, in WAX,

And a variety of Elegant PRINTS in Frames

Sept. 21. (eptf)

☞ *The JOURNAL of the THIRD SESSION of the SENATE of the UNITED STATES, may be had of the Editor hereof.*

TERRITORY OF COLUMBIA.

JUNE 28, 1792.

PURSUANT to the last Will and Testament of the late Rev. ALEXANDER WILLIAMSON, deceased, will be exposed to Public Sale on Thursday, the 11th of October next, at GEORGETOWN, on a credit of three years, the purchasers giving bond with approved security, to bear interest from the date—That valuable Seat of Land, in Montgomery county, called HAYES; the late dwelling plantation of the deceased, containing between six and seven hundred acres, the greatest part of which is rich, heavy timbered land, extremely well watered, and capable of affording a very considerable quantity of fine meadow;—Situated about 6 miles from the Federal City, and the same distance from George-Town, in a genteel neighbourhood, and a remarkable healthy part of the country.

The improvements are, a very elegant two story Brick Dwelling House, (with four rooms and a passage, or entry, on a floor) and the necessary outhouses.

HENRY TOWNSEND,
BENJ. STODDERT,
(eptO) THOMAS JOHNS, } Executors.

TERRITORY OF COLUMBIA.

JULY 6, 1792.

THE Subscriber offers for Sale, a Mill-Seat on Rock Creek, deemed by those who have examined it, equal to any in the United States. The Mill-House may be placed within one quarter of a mile of the river Potowmac, half a mile from the market house in Georgetown, and one mile from the President's square, in the city of Washington—on tide water, navigable for vessels of several hundred bushels burthen.—The stream is sufficient, the year round, to turn four pair of stones, and the fall may be made from 25 to 30 feet. It is unnecessary to dwell on the advantages of such a situation.

The purchaser may be accommodated with a few hundred acres of land adjoining the Mill-Seat, if that should be an object.

(ep3m 14 Jul) B. STODDERT.

Treasury Department,

AUGUST 20th, 1792.

NOTICE is hereby given, that proposals will be received at the office of the Secretary of the Treasury, until the 13th day of October next inclusive, for the supply of all rations which may be required for the use of the United States, from the first day of January to the thirty-first day of December 1793, both days inclusive, at Springfield, in the State of Massachusetts, and the Post of West-Point, in the State of New-York.

The rations to be supplied, are to consist of the following articles, viz.

One pound of bread or flour,
One pound of beef, or ¾ of a pound of pork,
Half a gill of rum, brandy or whisky,
One quart of salt,
Two quarts of vinegar, } per 100 rations.
Two pounds of soap,
One pound of candles.

The proposals may be made for both of the above-mentioned Posts, or separately, for Springfield and West-Point.

War Department,

AUGUST 6, 1792.

INFORMATION is hereby given to all the Military Invalids of the United States, that the sums to which they are intitled for six months of their annual pension, from the 4th day of March 1792, and which will become due on the 5th day of September 1792, will be paid on the said day by the Commissioners of the Loans within the States respectively, under the usual regulations, viz.

Every application for payment must be accompanied by the following vouchers.

1st. The certificate given by the state, specifying that the person possessing the same is in fact an invalid, and ascertaining the sum to which as such he is annually entitled.

2d. An affidavit, agreeably to the following form:

A. B. came before me, one of the Justices of the county of in the state of and made oath that he is the same A. B. to whom the original certificate in his possession was given, of which the following is a copy (the certificate given by the state to be recited) That he served (regiment, corps or vessel) at the time he was disabled, and that he now resides in the and county of and has resided there for the last years, previous to which he resided in

In case an invalid should apply for payment by an attorney, the said attorney, besides the certificate and oath before recited, must produce a special letter of attorney agreeably to the following form:

I, A. B. of county of state of do hereby constitute and appoint C. D. of my lawful attorney, to receive in my behalf of my pension for six months, as an invalid of the United States, from the fourth day of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-two, and ending the fifth day of September, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-two.

Signed and sealed
in the presence of } *Witnesses.*

Acknowledged before me,

Applications of executors and administrators must be accompanied with legal evidence of their respective offices, and also of the time the invalids died, whose pension they may claim.

By command of the
President of the United States,
H. KNOX, *Secretary of War.*

☞ The Printers in the respective States are requested to publish the above in their newspapers, for the space of two months.

TO BE SOLD BY THE EDITOR,

AN ALPHABETICAL LIST of the Duties payable on all Goods, Wares and Merchandize imported into the United States; exhibiting the Rates payable on those imported in Ships or Vessels of the United States, and in Foreign Ships or Vessels; including the additional Duties to which the respective Articles are liable.

ALSO,

A TABLE for receiving and paying Gold—graduated according to Law—Blank Manifests—And Blanks for the various Powers of Attorney necessary in transacting Business at the Treasury or at the Bank of the United States.

☞ *THE Editor of this Gazette earnestly requests all those of his Subscribers, whose accounts are of one, two or three years standing, to discharge them as soon as possible.*

All persons empowered to collect monies for the paper, to whom payments have been made, would greatly oblige him by transmitting the sums received, and the names of the subscribers who have paid.

While every grateful acknowledgment is due to those whose punctuality has enabled the Editor thus far to continue the publication—he is obliged to observe, that so great is the expence attending its prosecution, and so large the amount of arrearages, that unless a considerable part of that amount is speedily realized, it will be impossible for him to continue the Gazette with any reference to a distant and extensive circulation.

September 29, 1792.

Grand Family Bible.

PROPOSALS

FOR PRINTING BY SUBSCRIPTION,

An ELEGANT EDITION of the

SACRED SCRIPTURES

Of the OLD and NEW TESTAMENTS, with the APOCRYPHA,

On a very large and beautiful new Type, and superfine Paper.

THE great importance of the Holy Scriptures, interesting to every individual; the divine excellence of its doctrines and precepts, and the beauty and sublimity of its passages, have so long made it a capital object of attention, as to preclude occasion or opportunity for eulogium.

The piety or enterprize of individuals has presented this invaluable book to the public in a variety of forms; in some editions it has been highly embellished with superb engravings, which have greatly enhanced its price; in others it has been accompanied with voluminous commentaries, which necessarily encreased the size; while a variety of plain cheap copies have generally diffused the knowledge of the Scripture, and made the purchase easy to every class.

Without wishing in the smallest degree to lessen the merits of the various editions, whether plain or ornamented, which the public are already in possession of, it is pertinent to remark, that very many readers of taste and judgment have expressed a wish for a Family Bible unencumbered with additions. There still appears room for another edition on a beautiful new type, superior in size and elegance to any bible that has yet been printed in the English language, and which, leaving the adventitious circumstances of ornament or comment, may exhibit the *Oracles of God* in their native simplicity.

SPECIMEN OF THE TYPE.

3 ¶ And God said, d Let there be light: and there was light.

With respectful submission to the judgment and candour of the public, the following proposals are offered:

I. The work shall be printed with the greatest fidelity and attention to correctness both in the text and marginal references, on a superfine Paper made on purpose, with an elegant new Type cast for the work of the size of the above Specimen.

II. The work will be comprised in twenty numbers, making two elegant volumes in Folio; to be furnished to subscribers at one dollar each number. To prevent any complaints of want of punctuality, no part of the work will be delivered unless paid for.

III. The first number, containing sixty folio pages, elegantly printed, will be furnished on the first Saturday of July next, when subscribers are to pay the price of the first and second numbers, and the price of one number to be always in advance till the work is completed. The subsequent numbers to be published regularly on the first Saturday of each succeeding month, till the whole is finished.

☞ Subscriptions will be received in Philadelphia by the Publishers, THOMAS DOBSON, No. 41, South Second-street, and JOHN PARKER, No. 259, North Second-street; and by all the Booksellers: in Charleston, by William P. Young; Richmond, by Archibald Currie; Baltimore, by James Rice; Wilmington, by Peter Brynberg; New-York, by Thomas Allen; New-Haven, by Isaac Beers; Providence, (R. I.) by William Wilkinson; Salem, by Thomas Cushing; Boston, by David West, Benjamin Guild, and Thomas & Andrews.

George-Town.

A Number of LOTS in every situation which may be desired in City of WASHINGTON, will be offered for sale by the Commissioners, on Monday the 8th day of October next. One fourth part of the money to be paid down, the residue in three equal annual payments, with yearly interest on the whole principal unpaid.

JOHN M'GANTT, Clerk
to the Commissioners.

June 2, 1792. [eptf]

PLANS

OF THE

City of Washington,

Sold by the BOOKSELLERS,

DOBSON, CAREY, YOUNG, & CRUKSHANK.

WANTED—TO RENT,

From the last of October next,

☞ *A convenient House, in or near the centre of the City.—Enquire of the Editor.*

☞ *The* INDEX *and* TITLE-PAGE *for the Third Volume of this* GAZETTE, *are now ready to be delivered to those who intend to bind that Volume.*

☞ *The price of this Gazette is Three Dollars per annum—One half to be paid at the time of subscribing.*